

# The Bee

TWELFTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901

NO. 18

## EARLINGTON FIRE

Burns Two Old Frame Business Houses  
on Main Street Next to Mrs.  
Victory's Hotel.

HARDIN LAFFOON LOSES \$350 CASH.

Loss Slight and No Insurance Except on  
Borders and Murphy's Restaurant.

EXCELLENT WORK OF FIRE LADDIES.

Friday morning about three o'clock the cry of fire was heard on Main street near the railroad, followed by the unfailing locomotive whistle alarm which always tells the exciting news of an incipient conflagration to the ready hearts and willing hands of Earlington's people, always ready to answer a distress call.

Almost simultaneously with the sounding of the alarm, the hose wagons, ladders, barriers, etc., of the volunteer fire department were gotten out and two two-inch streams were gotten from the fire plug at the corner of Main and Railroad streets. One to the front and one to the rear of the burning buildings. It looked at first as if the St. Bernard butcher shop, a frame building standing within four feet of the adjoining burning frame building, would also go. But the fire laddies said it didn't have to and it was not even scorched.

The fire originated in the old house next to Mrs. Victory's hotel, owned by Mrs. P. B. Davis and occupied by Borders & Murphy as a restaurant. Wilson Borders, speaking of it said he had been up the night before and had worked Friday and that he lay down on the counter, face downward, and fell asleep. When he awoke the room was afire and in getting out his hair was singed and one hand slightly scorched. There was some fire in the stove and the probable cause was a defective flue.

The wind was in the most favorable direction or the fight would have been much harder and the losses perhaps much greater. Though even with unfavorable wind it is possible the fire might have been stopped between the butcher shop and the fire office.

Mrs. E. R. McEuen's large brick residence, occupied by Mrs. Victory's hotel, was searched and it is estimated that the paint can be renewed at from \$50 to \$75.

Mrs. P. B. Davis owned the house in which the fire started and Mrs. McEuen the other house that burned. Both were old, one-story houses and neither was insured.

Borders & Murphy carried \$300 insurance on their stock of goods and restaurant outfit.

Laffoon & Sisk had no insurance on household goods and stock of notions and, pictures. Most of their stuff was burned.

M. H. Laffoon, of the above firm, over sixty years old, and a brother of Hon. Polk Laffoon, recently sold his farm and came to Earlington to go into business. He had bought lumber to build a new house and on Friday went to the bank and brought out \$350 cash, in bills, with which to pay for his lumber. This money was secreted about the bed and dropped out on the floor and was turned to a crisp. The pocket-book was found next morning and sent to the Treasury Department at Washington in the hope that a portion of the money could be identified and redeemed.

The work of the Volunteer Fire Department was superb and once more proved the efficiency of

Earlington's water system and the ability of the men who are always looked upon as leaders in such an emergency.

**Invasion of Hopkins County.**

(Communicated to Glenn's Graphics.)

Hopkins county contains about 350,000 acres. The coal crop dug from these acres sells for one million dollars annually; that is, the county receives a royalty or rental of three dollars per acre each year for its crop of coal. The \$1,353,740 tons of coal dug in the county in 1900 was sold mostly outside the State at the best possible price the market permitted. The working men who dug this coal received in wages, not less than \$810,000 of this one million dollars. The lumber men and farmers received for the lumber used in the mines many thousands of dollars. The foundry men, wagon builders, steel rail mills, engine builders, boiler makers, tool makers, etc., of the entire country received many thousand dollars of this one million, for it takes all these mechanical appliances, to successfully mine and prepare coal for the market.

At least 275 acres of coal lands were exhausted, many thousand dollars of taxes were paid, to keep the hundreds of mules and horses needed to produce this coal cost many thousands of dollars. When all these expenses are added to the wages paid the miners, only a meager profit is left the owner of the mines to pay him interest on his capital, and renew his exhausted acres, depreciated machinery and live stock, to repair his houses and shops and mines. No business in the United States pays so little profit as coal mining. In Hopkins county the miner gets full \$1 per cent of the entire receipts from the coal sold, and the mine owner that gets 6 per cent on the capital invested, is a great manager and a fortunate man indeed.

Such are the business facts and conditions that embrace the coal industry of Hopkins county, a condition of justice to the working man, because he gets as wages all the business can pay, while the owners of the mines, the men and women and children whose money makes the capital, without which no coal could be mined, and receive a reasonable profit on the money invested. For twenty-five years the best of harmony has prevailed between the wage earners at the mines and the mine owners. During all these years, this cordial relation between labor and capital has been regarded the marvel of industrial enterprises. During years of business troubles and panics, the capitalists stood between the wage earner and hard times. Wages were not reduced but the profit to the owners was cut off. And now what do we see? The county is full of hired agitators from other States and other countries, whose purpose it is to destroy the harmony now existing between labor and capital in Hopkins county; whose purpose it is to close up the mines of the county, that an unloved compact, entered into by operators and miners of other counties, can be enforced in this county. These operators have offered the union miners employed by them five cents per ton premium if they will close up the mines of Hopkins county, and organize the free miners of this county into the United Mine Workers of America. And what do the United Mine Workers propose to do? Nothing else than to take possession of the coal mines of the county and manage the coal business themselves. They propose to say who shall work and

who shall not work. They propose to say when and how long the mines shall run, they propose to say what mine boss shall be employed. They propose to say how much slate and sulphur shall be picked out of the coal when loaded for the market. They propose to say that the first charge on a wage earner is the dues to the United Mine Workers Lodge, before food or medicine, or clothing or doctor is considered. They propose that the mines shall be managed by a bank committee of three men whose word is law. They propose that the owners of the mines, the men, women and children whose money is invested therein, shall pay all the bills and take all the risks. They propose that the wages paid shall have no reference to the coal trade, or to the markets, but shall be arbitrarily fixed by an organization that has not one cent invested in the coal business or anything else, and that is in no way responsible in law.

Under the present method of doing the coal business in Hopkins county, a great trade has been built up. The mines of the county are known as prompt shippers of coal. Contracts are always filled in time, and because of those things, large additions to the coal trade have been made.

All the markets of the world

are now open to Hopkins county coal.

Under the management of the United Mine Workers, what? Coal would not be allowed to be shipped to Evansville, because the other Mine Workers there claim that market for the home mines. Coal could not be shipped to other points in Indiana or Illinois, because other "brothers" claim the markets there. Coal could not be shipped to Henderson, Ky., for the same reason. For the same reason coal could not be shipped to Alabama or a fortunate man indeed.

Such are the business facts and conditions that embrace the coal industry of Hopkins county, a condition of justice to the working man, because he gets as wages all the business can pay, while the owners of the mines, the men and women and children whose money makes the capital, without which no coal could be mined, and receive a reasonable profit on the money invested. For twenty-five years the best of harmony has prevailed between the wage earners at the mines and the mine owners. During all these years, this cordial relation between labor and capital has been regarded the marvel of industrial enterprises. During years of business troubles and panics, the capitalists stood between the wage earner and hard times. Wages were not reduced but the profit to the owners was cut off. And now what do we see? The county is full of hired agitators from other States and other countries, whose purpose it is to destroy the harmony now existing between labor and capital in Hopkins county; whose purpose it is to close up the mines of the county, that an unloved compact, entered into by operators and miners of other counties, can be enforced in this county. These operators have offered the union miners employed by them five cents per ton premium if they will close up the mines of Hopkins county, and organize the free miners of this county into the United Mine Workers of America. And what do the United Mine Workers propose to do? Nothing else than to take possession of the coal mines of the county and manage the coal business themselves. They propose to say who shall work and

who shall never be able to get work in the mines after the United Mine Workers get possession of the property.

He is told if he doesn't quit work as a free man he will presently be compelled to quit work by force—the force of these so-called "brothers." He is told by these walking saloons and arsenal [sic] that the organizer always carries his bottle as well as his gun; that he will be blown up by dynamite, or shot by Winchesters, if he don't quit work. These are the peaceful ("persuasive") methods used to get the 2,000 miners in Hopkins to join an order whose leaders are frequently rotten with drunkenness and filth, many of them moral lepers.

But few of the miners of the county have been imposed upon by these agitators. A lot of ne'er do wells have listened and joined the order on promises of free groceries and no work. It matters not to such folks if the food is taken from the mouths of women and children of other counties and other States. A few good and honest men have joined the order and quit the regular work they were getting in the mines.

A case in point: In January, 1900, a man with a wife and many children came to a neighboring town wanting work. The family was hungry and almost naked. The man had worked on a railroad section for less than one dollar per day, had probably never earned one dollar per day. He got work in the mines and in February earned \$77. During the thirteen months ending February 28th, 1901, he earned by loading coal, with his boy's help, \$951.65, or four times the amount of money he ever earned before in the same length of time. This man was as happy as such a man could be, and well satisfied with his place. Not so with the organizer of the United Mine Workers. With smooth lies that the evil one envied, this man was taught to believe that he was not a free man; that he was not getting enough wages; that he was imposed on and that he should join the U. M. W. and gets his "rights;" and this father and husband who earned in January \$99.92 quit his work and joined the Union, and again will be the tramp he was thirteen months ago. Does the reader wonder that wives and mothers do not love such a man? To them it means hunger and nakedness, while the hired organizer revels in the suffering he has made. But with all his seductive lies the organizer has made but little headway in organizing the 2,000 Hopkins county miners. When a man has joined the order and quit his work, another has been waiting to take his place, and there are still two thousand honest and free men at work in the mines of the county.

Do the people of Hopkins want to turn over its greatest industry to this organization?

**Ordinance.**

The city council of the city of Earlington do ordain as follows:

That any person who shall within the limits of said city, bear, have or carry, any deadly weapon openly, in such a manner as to endanger the lives of others, as to excite terror or alarm, or to disturb the public peace, shall be guilty of a breach of the peace, and the person or persons so offending, and each of them shall be fined, not less than one cent nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than five nor more than fifty days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

WILLIAM F. BURR,  
PAUL M. MOORE,  
City Clerk.  
Earlington, Ky., March 13, 1901.

England has one clergyman to every 100 people; Ireland one to every 120.

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## Prospecting in China.

Mr. Auguste Mathez, in Mines and Minerals, Scranton, Pa., for April, in an interesting article on Prospecting in China, says:

Our party consisting of myself and two assistants, Messrs. Ireland and Field, left Denver in February, 1900, to examine some mining concessions in Northern China for a New York syndicate.

We sailed from Vancouver, on the Steamship Empress of China to Shanghai, thence on a small steamer up the Yellow Sea to Taku; from Taku we went by rail through Tien-Tsin to Peking.

Our trip from Denver to Peking occupied just about a month's time and brought us through the latter part of March.

Within a few weeks of our arrival at Shanghai the ice in the Yellow Sea had broken and navigation had opened for the season from Shanghai north, several steamers having preceded us to Taku.

It is optional with the visitor to China whether or not he shall see China before he reaches Peking, but there his option ends.

We were delayed in Peking two weeks through Chinese red tape in the preparation of our passports, which by the way we were never required to show. While there making our preparations too, for the trip north, vague rumors came several times from Tien-Tsin of a contemplated Boxer uprising, but we were of the majority of unbelievers in the consummation of that movement and calmly went on with our preparation. We were wisely advised by our minister, Mr. Conger not to take an escort of Chinese soldiers, who surely would have been in the way and might have been dangerous, so we only added to our party an interpreter, Mr. Edward Lowry, whose wife's diary of the siege of Peking appeared in the November number of McClure's Magazine, and some Chinese servants.

There were many things to carry on our trip besides our surveying and chemical apparatus, for Chinese food is undesirable and their drinking water impossible, except when boiled with coffee and tea. The sewage of a populous country finds its way to the rivers and streams and the dead are buried above ground, to mosquito Edwin Arnold writes, "So the water from the streams is impure and the water from the shallow wells, which are in frequent use in the cities and surrounding country is worse. The rivers and streams and the living are not few." So the water from the streams is impure and the water from the shallow wells, which are in frequent use in the cities and surrounding country is worse. On our stay at the hotels of Shanghai, Tien-Tsin and Peking we only saw plain water drawn at table once and that was a Japanese at breakfast in Tien-Tsin. The usual beverages are mineral water, ale and wines. We were fortunately able to provide ourselves with American canned goods, bacon, ham and Apollinaris water in Peking.

The Chinese cart is a combination of Roman chariot and emigrant wagon, the lower part emigrant wagon, the upper part emigrant wagon.

It required twelve of these carts to carry our staff. Each cart was provided with two animal driven tandem without other reins than a single cord attached to the foremost beast, which cord by the way was seldom used, as the guiding was done almost entirely by speech, to which the animals responded perfectly.

On one of the Indian reservations in New York state is a toy factory which employs several hundred Indians all the year round. The toys manufactured here are being shipped all over the world.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT

To Damage Property and Intimidate Non-Union Miners.

## FORTY FEET OF FUSE ATTACHED.

Keg of Powder Exploded on Porch of Colored Miners at Barnsley.

Tuesday night a dastardly attempt was made to intimidate non-union miners and damage property, this time at Barnsley. The Barnsley mine is operated by the St. Bernard Coal Co., who employs non-union men exclusively, and the work is supposed to have been done by members of the United Mine Workers organization. A number of former Barnsley miners, who are not in this organization, are still at Barnsley. Living in idleness upon the charity of the organization, and it is claimed that suspicion points strongly to some of these as the perpetrators of this deed.

The explosion occurred about 11 o'clock. Esquire Cato, of Dawson, democratic candidate for sheriff, spent the night in Barnsley. Just after the explosion he heard the clock strike eleven. The report was a loud one and wakened people a quarter of a mile away.

The keg of powder, with forty feet of fuse attached, was put upon the porch of the house occupied by a colored miner, John Duncan. The long fuse of course gave the perpetrators time to escape. It is not known how much powder was in the metal keg contained but the explosion set the house on fire and blackened, scoured and blistered the walls, ceiling and floor of the porch. Being only confined by the keg, a regular metal powder can, much of the force of the explosion was lost.

The colored miner who occupies the house went to work as usual Wednesday morning. He is not one of the sorry sort. A man who knows him says it is fortunate for the powder burner that he did not get out with his shotgun before they put the bomb.

Elements of the keg and the fuse are in the hands of the authorities and an effort will be made to verify the suspicious entertained.

## Grape Vine Items.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather this week.

W. L. Morrison lost a horse last week.

Shack Wyatt, of the Dalton country, was a Sunday visitor.

Agnes Barnhill is visiting her sisters in the Liberty neighborhood.

Leslie Laffoon, who has been attending school at Madisonville for some time is at home.

The young people were given an apron party at "Uncle" John Ray Bass's Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. L. Todd and daughter Miss Mayme visited at W. J. Cox's in Madisonville Monday.

The bridge across Flat creek near Joseph Hibbs' was repaired this week.

Ernest Russell happened to a painful accident last week. While riding under a low shed his head struck a beam cutting an ugly gash.

Charles Hibbs is putting up a house just south of Madisonville for Mrs. Alice Johnson.

The many friends of Aunt Jane Todd will be glad to know that she has returned from Greenville where she spent the winter, and will spend the balance of the year here.

Sunday school was organized here last Sunday with an enrollment of forty, with E. C. Morris, superintendent, G. W. Whitfield, assistant superintendent, Mrs. Sallie Bourland, secretary, and Miss Louie Turner, librarian.

## For Sale.

Household and kitchen furniture, a set of school furniture—capacity to seat 25 to 30 pupils, with blackboard of over 100 square feet; one Estey organ; one Wagner upright grand piano; a Classical and Scientific Library of several hundred volumes with a first class book case. Persons desiring to purchase will please call on the undersigned or his wife.

HANSON BORING,  
Madisonville.

The L. & N. will sell round trip tickets to Little Rock, Ark., at one first-class fare for the round trip, May 15, 16 and 17, limited to June 1, account General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in U. S.

## LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Supervisor Edmondson has received orders to commence work on the new tracks at Henderson so the work on new approach can begin at early date.

Conductor Joe Burch contemplates erecting a fine residence at Howell in the near future.

The officials are said to have under consideration a new time card for the Henderson and St. Louis divisions.

Supt. Logsdon made a trip over this division last week looking after the interests of his company. For several months he has been kept close at home by the fatal illness of his wife.

Why don't some one give us a reason for the unprecedented rise in L & N. stock on the market? There is always a cause and what is it in this case?

A long siding will soon be put in about half way between Sebree and Slaghtsville.

It is announced that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Co. has decided to test the use of oil as fuel on a number of its locomotives on the Texas lines, and has ordered six to be equipped with oil tanks and apparatus for supplying it to the furnaces. The fuel will be secured from the Texas wells. The Southern Pacific Company has been utilizing oil for fuel on its California division for a number of years.

The outfit to be made by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. in Southwestern extensions and improvements is estimated at \$4,000,000. It includes the new mileage under construction in Texas and New Mexico as well as Indian and Oklahoma Territories, terminal facilities at Kansas City and Topeka, as well as several repair shops at different points.

### "A LIE NAILED."

**Insulting Article in Louisville Paper Directed at Madisonville Gentlemen.**

MADISONVILLE, April 8, 1901. A note in a certain insignificant sheet named the Journal of Labor published in Louisville, a gross insult against some of our best citizens. In March there was printed in the Evening Post of Louisville a statement of mining situation signed by some of the very best and most prominent citizens, as follows: Mayor Ross, A. Brann, H. H. Holman, W. C. Morton, J. F. Gordon, J. J. Glenn, and O. W. Waddill. The Journal of Labor printed a statement concerning this writing in the Post, and headed the article "A lie nailed" and went on to say that there was no word of truth in the statement, thereby insinuating very strongly that the above named gentlemen had lied concerning the mining situation of this county. This insulting article really ought to entirely ignore, as any one who knows the above gentlemen will not doubt their word, and even if they did, they could look about them and see for themselves the trainloads of coal being shipped from the mines and also the hundreds of men that come and go from work. It is preposterous for such a sheet to try to convince the citizens of the state that what they say is true, and to convince the people that the above named gentlemen of Madisonville are liars. If any one should doubt the state of affairs in this county, all we ask is for them to come and see. Though there are certain people like the editor of the Journal of Labor, who seeing will not believe. We don't blame them for being sore.

Yours very truly,  
X. Y. Z.

**WATSON-CARDWELL.**

Wealthy Hopkins County Widow Weds a Methodist Preacher.

Mrs. Emma Cardwell, widow of the late Wm. Cardwell, in his life the wealthiest farmer of Hopkins county, was married yesterday to Rev. J. T. Watson in this city. Mr. Watson is a local preacher and evangelist of the M. E. Church and lives at Madisonville. The ceremony

It is announced that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. has purchased about forty acres of land at Covington and Millville for the purpose of constructing additional freight-yards.

We are told that Operator Clas Orr, of Henderson, will soon come here to take place of the present night operator, who takes a position out on the line at some other point.

The first excursion train of the year will be run next Sunday, for the benefit of those who want to attend the balloon race and high jumping entertainment to be given at Henderson on that date.

A change of about two hours in the arriving time of the two fast trains will, we are informed, take place when the new time card goes into effect next Sunday, No. 93 being that much earlier, and No. 93, the same length of time later.

Several of the Henderson division engineers will, we hear, soon go to the Nashville and Decatur division, where additional men are now needed.

The officials of the St. Bernard Coal Co. are in receipt daily of applications for reinstatement from sick and sorrowful would-be-representant U. M. W.'s, who left good work and wages on the solicitation of such people as Austin, Cody, Vandy and kindred spirits. As miners are filled up with ignorant home men who appropriate their jobs, there seems to be no room for the too-late-repentant U. M. W.'s and they will have to seek other homes and other work. Every St. Bernard employee who joins the U. M. W. knows he will lose his place and that there are always two more ready to take his place when he quits.

Miss Maud Barnett is visiting relatives in Madisonville.

took place at 3:30 o'clock, Rev. E. B. Timmons officiating. Mr. Timmons is a preacher of the same church as the groom and the latter, hearing he was here drove out to have the ceremony performed by him.

### To Care a Coal in One Day

Take Latitude Bruno Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25¢.

Rev. J. W. Mitchell will address the men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at the M. E. Church, South, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. All men are cordially invited to attend.

La Griffe coughs often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger period. La Griffe is a safe and sure remedy for all forms of coughs. Jno. X. Taylor.

Chas. Hand was fined \$10 and costs in Judge Jones' court at Bardstown Monday upon the charge of throwing rocks at John Crawford, an infamous deaf and dumb man who lives at that place.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin is a perfect laxative. See Dr. Berard's Druglist.

Master Ed Long, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Long, has been quite sick for the past week. It was at first feared that he was taking typhoid fever, but he is now improving, and it is hoped a serious illness may be averted.

**Nerve Food**  
If you have neuralgia, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will feed the nerve that is crying for food—it is hungry—and set your whole body going again, in a way to satisfy nerve and brain from your usual food. That is cure.

If you are nervous and irritable, you may only need more fat to cushion your nerves—you are probably thin—and Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will give you the fat, to begin with.

Cure, so far as it goes, Full cure is getting fit, if you need from diastolic food, and Scott's Emulsion will help to do that.

You have not tried it, and for the sum agreeable rate will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
Second Floor, 120 Main Street, New York.

## DOWN IN THE MINES.

We have been convinced all along that the encouragement given the U. M. W. at Madisonville by certain business men, was what made them show so bold a front at that point. There they were in defiance of law allowed to display openly upon their persons deadly weapons meeting with not even as much as a challenge as to their right to do so, and having thus been encouraged, they naturally became bolder. We are told, they have arrived at the point that business men are required to place themselves on record as favoring the organization or else be boycotted. An illustration of this fact was given there last week. One Simms who is under bond for his appearance at next term of circuit court to answer to a charge, called upon one of the business men and asked him to do a job of work for him. The request was quickly complied with, but when the work was about completed, the agitator had the gall to ask the workman another job. The man refused the idle at once refused to fulfill his part of the contract to take the article and pay for it, and was rightfully ordered from building without delay. Honor is a secondary matter with them; it would seem, and this action goes to show they would force recognition of the order here, they have done elsewhere regardless of the choice of the citizen.

When a man knows full well that his employer is opposed to working men who belong to the Union, and that man occupies a lucrative position with the company, and at the same time belongs to the order, does he show the proper respect for the company, under whose care he has thrived for years, to conceal the fact from it?

Rumor says that at one of the mines in an adjoining county, the miners have become tired of paying a per cent of their wages towards the keeping up of the men in this county, who have listened to the call of Woods and company and are hanging around waiting for the donation party to come around, have therefore refused to pay further towards the lost cause.

Reports at hand indicate that the agitators are now troubled with that "cured" disease—poverty, and are drawing away from the field. They fully recognize the fact that there is no chance for success, with the operators solidly arrayed against them and two thousand or more miners who would rather work than be fed by charity, stand in their way. So they are thinking seriously how they can back down and out with the least damage to their honor, if they have any.

Last Saturday was handout day, with the agitators, and it was indeed a sad sight to see the once happy miner now with a downcast look, apathetic, the chief commissary and ask for his weeks rations. Men who were in the habit of living off the fat of the land, now walk up and take a few pounds of beans and fat meat, with a package of coffee. Less than half their former rations was given, though when laid aside, they would only "live."

One amazing thing occurred, and that was, some farmers who had never done a day's work in the mine, came in and drew their mites along with the former diamond diggers.

The traveling salesmen, as a general thing, is a keen observer of passing events and men. They make a study of human nature as this business requires them to, and while they don't claim to be at the top of the ladder as christians or moralists, they do abhor a rowdy on a train.

One day lately one of these knights of the valise was enroute home over the Henderson division, when the train was boarded by several members of the U. M. W., who had been inquiring quite freely of man killer, such is produced at Henderson distilleries and at ones they were sent to their feelings by the use of oath and vulgar expressions, which was disgraceful and unbecoming.

He returned to Sebree, where they stopped over to enlighten the people there as to their duties. Think of this class of citizens even being allowed to speak in public—men, who by their talk showed themselves to be degraded and unworthy of notice, unless by the officers of law who should at once call them before them to answer the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct. So disgusted were these traveling men with these representatives of the U. M. W. that they were heard to say, that while they had heretofore sided with the Union men, they were now bitterly opposed to such an organization.

Foreman J. B. Head reports twenty-one cars of coal loaded at Arnold one day last week. The aver-

age daily production now being about twenty cars. A wonderful record for a mine only reopened a short time ago.

Over in Indiana the miners union has control of the mines, and to hear them talk one would think that all that is necessary to secure steady work at high prices, is for the Union to take charge of a place. Yet Secretary Kennedy writing from Terre Haute takes rather a gloomy view of the situation, and if he is right in his statement, the miners of Hopkins County, have reasons to feel proud of the fact, that the miners here are not unionized and never will be.

At "Bon Air," Tenn., the miners Union expelled their secretary and treasurer, because he got drunk and lost or squandered their money. Here in Hopkins County it is only necessary to use U. M. W. miners frequenting saloons and squandering the hard earned money of some minor, and we yet have the first one to hear of being even temporarily suspended.

After entering into a binding agreement with the operators as to where they should buy powder, the miners of Indiana have repudiated the contract and now threaten a strike over there unless they have the word of the miners here.

Unless the U. M. W. are considered a privileged class, steps should at once be taken to make them suffer for holding up a train at Cincinnati and taking therefrom innocent men who were on their way to perform honest labor.

Several new coal miners are now said to have been opened in Laurel and Whitley counties, Kentucky. It was up in that region where Manager Ben W. Robinson superintended. He is now manager of the U. M. W. out, and he is now manager of a mine that works only unorganized labor.

Superintendent Crutchfield, Esq., of St. Charles mine, continues to hold his own, and all the Union miners can do is stand around on the outside and see the man who wants to work thrive and do well. A visitor from over there this week said that among those who had quit work, there were but few good men, the most of them were naturally opposed to labor.

I just think of it, after months of poverty, when a poor man, who has only two children, may be found who would give up a job of work in order to secure a position under Wood & Co., of the soap house brigade.

Last Monday was to have been pay day that the mines of this country would be practically shut down but we noticed on that day an unusually large amount of coal produced. The production was so large at Boinecke and Monarch mines that day that an extra trip was made by the coal train in order to move the coal. A threat to call out the boys works like a stimulant and an increased production follows immediately.

The Fournier Coal Co., of Middlesborough, has purchased new electrical machinery and opened a new mine.

The Yellow Creek Coal Mining Co. has been organized by Joseph Bowser, E. S. Helburn, R. E. Reinhardt and others, for the development of coal mines at Bennett's Fork.

J. M. Elliott, Jr., recently reported as having purchased coal lands and will have about 30,000 acres when all purchases are complete. The matter of development has not as yet been determined.

W. G. Campbell, of Denver, Col., has closed deal for the purchase of 300,000 acres of timber and mineral lands in Eastern Kentucky and will develop them.

The United States Geological Survey has just published an interesting and thorough report by Mr. Edward W. Parker on the manufacture of coke in the United States in 1899. The phenomenal activity in the iron trade during that year stimulated the production of coke and resulted in an output of 19,668,569 short tons, at a cost of 3,621,360 over the product of 1898. All of the more important coke-producing States shared in the increased production. The advance in the South in ten years may be noted in the following table of production in short tons by States:

State	1889	1899
Alabama	1,030,510	1,767,800
Georgia	94,727	50,907
Kentucky	13,021	81,065
Tennessee	359,710	435,308
Virginia	14,929	14,707
West Virginia	907,880	2,578,360
Total	2,262,376	5,252,403
United States	10,208,370	19,668,569

These figures show that while the production increased in the ten years something more than 91 percent in the country, the increase in the

## DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

### Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing sleep. This morning I nearly had a fit, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels keeping down all the time. I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over: not to mention suffered as I do."

This is a sample of the thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the womb can produce all of these symptoms.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS.  
Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS.

home, and there is nothing she needs of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of England, has not been entirely successful in her efforts to cure her ailment, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Another woman has had a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a quick and instant cure go to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and let her all your trouble. Her advice is free.

South was more than 133 per cent. In the country outside the South the increase was 82 per cent.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE & R.R.

CHICAGO  
DANVILLE  
TERRE HAUTE  
VINCENNES  
EVANSVILLE  
NASHVILLE  
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MOBILE  
NEW ORLEANS  
THROUGH SERVICE  
Via L. & N., E. & T. H. and C. & S. L.  
2 Vestibuled Through Trains  
2 Daily, Nashville to Chicago  
Through Puller Sleepers and Day Coaches  
New Orleans to Chicago  
P. P. STEPHENS, C. P. A.  
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THROUGH SLEEPERS TO FLORIDA  
VIA THE  
QUICK TIME  
NC & SL FINE TRAINS  
  
NO CHANGE OF CARS  
ST. LOUIS AND JACKSONVILLE JACKSONVILLE  
For the Toledo via the N. C. & S. W. B. & N. C. & S. L. Limited  
Leave St. Louis 6:30 p.m. daily, arriving  
at Jacksonville 8:30 a.m. next morning.  
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W. H. DAVIS, Genl. Pass. Agent.  
Hot Springs, Ark.

Illinois Central Railroad

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From Cincinnati and Louisville to

HOT SPRINGS

ARKANSAS, VIA MEMPHIS

Through sleeping-car reservations can be made at Cincinnati and Louisville via the Illinois Central to Hot Springs, via Memphis, on its New Orleans Limited, leaving Cincinnati daily at 6:30 p.m. Louisville, 9:30 p.m. via Memphis, the next afternoon. It carries Pullman sleeping cars and free round-trip char. Cincinnati to Memphis, via Louisville, sleeping car and coach Memphis to Hot Springs.

Through reservations Cincinnati and Louisville via the "Special," leaving Cincinnati 8:30 a.m. and Louisville 12:30 p.m. daily, arriving at Hot Springs 6:30 p.m. via Memphis, the next morning, or Cincinnati, also coach from Louisville to Memphis. Sleeping car Memphis to Hot Springs.

A special folder of this new service as full of particular concerning the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central and connecting lines.

W. A. KELLOND, A. G. P. A.  
Louisville, Ky.  
A. H. HANSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.  
Chicago, Ill.

F. V. ZIMMER,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Hopkins and adjoining counties.

### JOB WORK

Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.

**BANNER SALVE.**  
the most healing salve in the world.

### ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

If so, write or call on me, and get a plan of your house, barn, storehouse, etc. I can save you money on plans. Special attention given to One-story Cottages. Any one can build your house according to my plans. A trial is all I ask. A sketch free to any one on application.

James L. Long, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Bix 240 Office over Post Office, Ninth Street.

**Subscribe for The Bee.**

One Dollar Per Year.









## MISS AGNES BURR

One of Sixty-Four Young Druggists Examined at Louisville.

## ONLY ONE OTHER YOUNG LADY.

From Wednesday's Courier-Journal.

Sixty-four embryo druggists, representing all parts of the State, were examined by the State Board of Pharmacy in the Councilmen's chamber at the City Hall yesterday. Those who pass the examination successfully will receive certificates as graduate pharmacists, and will be allowed to practice their profession. The State Board is composed of C. L. Diehl, Louisville; J. W. Gayle, Frankfort; Addison Dillmunt, Louisville; E. L. Peak, Covington, and John A. Storrs, Lancaster. The examination is made up of three series of ten questions each. The general topics are chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica. There were two young women candidates—Miss Alice Caden, of Lexington, and Miss Agnes Burr, of Earlinton. Female druggists, while not unheard of are scarce in Kentucky. The members of the State Board will hold a meeting at the Louisville Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning and will report upon the result of the examination.

## What Two Cents Will Do.

It will bring relief to sufferers from asthma or consumption, even the worst cases. This is about what one dose of Foley's Honey and Tar costs. Isn't it worth a trial? John X. Taylor.

## REINKEE ALL RIGHT.

Production of Coal Increased Over Previous Months.

Another pointer in the contest of the coal operators of Hopkins county with the agitators of the United Mine Workers. The latter recently claimed to have stopped 65 per cent of the output of the county's mines.

The Reincke Coal Company shows a steady and a material increase of output. So do the mines of the county as a whole.

Here are the Reincke figures:

March 1901	.....	25,071 Tons.
March 1900	.....	30,642 "

Increase .....

..... 4,429 Tons.

March 1901 ..... 25,071 Tons.

February 1901 ..... 21,624

Increase .....

..... 3,547 Tons.

Thus, in a career of Ashdown, N. C., had kidney trouble and one bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a perfect cure, and she says there is no remedy that will compare with it. John X. Taylor.

## MONARCH COMPANY SUES.

Action Against Union Organizers and Operators Asking Damages.

The Monarch Coal Company, this week filed suit against union organizers of the United Mine Workers and mine operators to the charge of conspiracy to close down plaintiff's mines, and alarming and disturbing plaintiff's employees by threats of bodily harm, etc.

The suit is for \$20,000, and is based on the same grounds as the suits previously entered by the St. Bernard and the Reinecke Coal Companies. It is probable that yet other suits will be filed. The total damages now asked in the three suits is \$170,000.

To the Republican of Hopkins County.

For the past three months many of my friends throughout the county have repeatedly urged me to allow my name to go before the Republican convention as a candidate for County Judge.

After weighing well the responsibility that would rest upon me in case I should be fortunate enough to secure the nomination and carefully considering the chief objections that could be urged against me, namely the fact that I have resided in this county but ten months, I have at last yielded to these "gum shoe" solicitations and present myself now for the consideration of the Republicans of this county. It seems to be quite the thing for candidates the world over to strike an attitude of indifference as they enter the political arena, and stoutly to protest that although they care not a fig for the honor or salary of office, yet for the sake of "the dear people" they will become martyrs to the cause they would champion, and present themselves a willing sacrifice, etc., etc.

In entering the race for the nomination I disclaim such sickening trap and would have it understood that I wish to be nominated and elected County Judge, not only because I desire the principles of the Republican party and the true Democracy to be vindicated but because the office carries with it a salary that would be a very present help in the times of financial trouble, against which I must doubtless contend until I have succeeded in building up a substantial law practice. If it should be objected that on account of my short residence in the county I would not be justified in seeking the nomination, I will confess and avow by saying that although I have lived here less than a year, yet in this county last year I toiled as laboriously for the success of the Republican ticket as an active party man ordinarily would in a dozen years. There was not a precinct in the county where I did not lend, in my feeble way, some aid to the cause of the party. Mainly at my own expense, I rode over the county during the last campaign, volunteering to speak wherever I thought I might be needed. If the Republican voters of the county deem that my devotion to the party cause last fall weighed in the balance with the fact that I have not long been a resident in the county should tip the scale in my favor and I am nominated in the convention, I pledge them

in November.

F. V. ZIMMER.

## COURT GRANTED KINKADE MOTION

Time Allowed for Filing Petition Asking Modification of Opinion in Powers Case.

Frankfort, Ky., April 8.—After the adjournment of today's session of the Court of Appeals the Judges entered into a consultation upon the question of Mr. R. C. Kinckade's motion for thirty days' time in which to prepare and file the petition for modification of the opinion in the Powers case. The result of the consultation was the granting of the motion.

Louisville Has First Woman Passenger Agent.

Louisville, Ky., April 7.—Miss Elvira Sydnor Miller, the Kentucky newspaper writer and poet, has been appointed City Passenger Agent of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad by President Cox. She is the first woman passenger agent in the United States. She will enter upon her duties at once.

Mr. Cox says he wants to set an example for other railroad men to follow and wants to prove that women can solicit railroad business as successfully as men.

## Obituary.

Miss Ada Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Graham of St. Charles, departed this life December 26, 1900, at the age of twenty years. It is a precious but sad privilege to write of the recent departure for the better land of Miss Graham. She was a sweet-souled girl.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," their works do follow them.

It means so much. "They that die in the Lord" and it is a beautiful thought, that of you, laying its blossoms and fragrance as if offering at the Master's feet. Ada was gifted with a good voice for singing, using her talent for the Lord's service.

Until the day of her death in the full flower of her womanhood, she went forth upon errands of mercy and benevolence, ministering to the poor and suffering. She was ever distributing love treasures and scattering affection among the weak and needy. She was a devoted friend to those who knew her best. She's gone, we miss her.

In our earthly home below, To sing with our brethren; And the loved ones gone before.

Her friend,  
BELLE FLAKE.

Subscribe for THE BEE, \$1 per year.



## THE BEST PRESCRIPTION IS

## Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The formula is plainly printed on every bottle—hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the **Original** and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—it's superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.



St. Bernard Drugstore, Special Agents.

## Wedding Announcements.

The marriage of Miss Alice Frazee to Mr. Nick Shannon has been announced, and is soon to be solemnized at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Another wedding announcement is that of Mrs. Bridget Quirk to Mr. Peckhouse, which will take place the latter part of this month.

## Letter List.

Mr. Bradshaw, Ella M. Berry, Geo. Butler, David Bradley, Aaron Brown, Emma Brown, Kate Coran, John Campbell, Haslett Dulin, Sylvester Davis, Mattie A. Davis, Jim Dulin, Arthur Dismaker, David Endly, Frank Harrison, Jennie Jones, Jim Kirby, Little McLevy, Matt Morrow, James Matthews, Green Perkins, Corda Hall, Geo. Stevenson, T. M. Slaton, Bettie Thomas J. A. Teague, Ghosson Tongue, Celia Williams, Oller Whittfield.

## To Purchase Toll Roads.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., April 8.—A special term of Fiscal Court will be held Friday to hear the report of a committee appointed to make representation to the toll turnpike companies with a view to purchasing all the toll roads in the county.

Dr. E. A. Chatten received a fall the morning of the fire which bruised him up somewhat and brought his accident insurance into action.

Rev. C. S. Jupin is confined at home with an illness that requires the doctor's attention but is not serious.

The duleiner, in almost exactly the form in which it is known today, has been in use in Persia and Arabia from time immemorial. It was probably introduced into Europe during the Crusades.

The L. & N. will sell round trip tickets to New Orleans at one fare for the round trip, account of Southern Baptist Association meeting. On Sat. May 7, S and 9, final limit May 20, with provision for extension until June 5, by depositing ticket with joint agent on or before May 29, and payment of 50 cents.

## The Railroad Crossing.

I can't say much about the things done yesterday, but I can say this. I took my bag and made heavy like.

I broke my leg and tore my scalp and jerked my arm.

I am a seat. I'll try and tell just how it went.

The other day I sat in a chair and made it worse.

You see, I'd started down to town, with that 'ere seat of mine.

As I was down a road or two to Shesbee Kill, I saw a dog. And the dog, I mean a dog or two or three.

He was a seat. I'll try and tell just how it went.

Then I sat in a chair and made it worse.

You see, I sat in a chair and made it worse.

Well, I sat in a great big sign, raised high upon a pole.

I thought I'd stop and rest the hand and find out what it said.

And so I sat in the bushes on the railroad track and read.

I ain't no scholar, restollect, and so I had to spell.

I started kinder cautious like with R-N and L; and that went all right as usual; R-O-V-D.

O-N, I spell "one"; I spell "one"; I spell "one".

I jumped on, "railroad" was the word, and that were much I knew.

C-R-O and double S, with I-N-G to boot.

Made "crossing" just plain as Noah Webster directed.

"Railroad" goes enough—L, double.

O-N, "look out" right and there it was,

O-V-T, "look out".

Its kinda cuttin', like, to know just what was all that.

F-O-O-T-I-T-I-T, "was then 'out for that'".

And then I tried the next word, it commenced with E-N-G.

I got that for when suddenly there came an awful whack!

A thousand fiery thunderbolts just scooped me off the track.

The horses went to Davy Jones, the wagon went to smash.

And I was blotted seven yards above the taller trees.

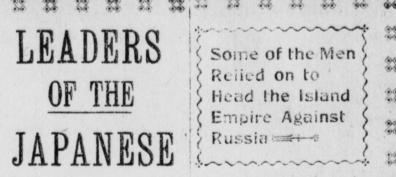
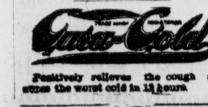
I didn't come a little in for 'bout a day or two, But I thought I'd rippled up a heap. I sorta

strung through.

It ain't the pain, nor the loss of that were teams of mine;

But, stranger, how I'd like to know the cost of that tree sign.

Hezekiah Strong.



These are troublous times in which we are pleased to call "the far east." China, the very home and center of disturbance, may break forth at any time. The government of the Middle Kingdom is trying to steer a middle course between the Scylla of yielding to the demands of the Chinese rebels and the Charybdis of internal dissension, a state of all likelihood by the "pincer" expeditions of European soldiers.

The great white bear of Russia has laid his never receding paw upon the greatest statesmen alive. For a generation he has ruled over the people of Japan, and is now at the head of the great Japanese movement. He has represented his sovereign in every capacity and has been a member of almost if not quite every ministry since the Japanese awakening to modern conditions about 30 years ago. "The Emperor of Man in Japan" and "the Blame of Japan" are two of 100's figurative titles.

Among Marquis Ito's eight hand men Viscount Aoki, who has held various posts under the popular statesman, is Viscount Aoki, who has held another office than minister of foreign affairs and of Japanese ambassador to Great Britain. It is the wise custom of the mikado's government to send abroad its prime minister to represent Japan in foreign countries. Upon their return depends in many cases their advancement at home. Japan possesses thus a large number of men who have learned Japanese needs through direct contact with outside civilization. These men are probably the best men in Japan, and are probably team men in some sight and discernment, the majority of them having foreign as well as native education.

Japan's former minister to the United States, Viscount Arai, and minister of communications in his native country, charged of corruption were brought against him, but he stuck to his post and demanded an investigation. He was cleared and then reinstated in office, as he said, in recognition of his services to the empire. The incident illustrates the high sense of honor that pervades Japanese statesmanship.

What Marquis Ito has done for the civil institutions of Japan Count Yamamoto, who has been sent to America to study the civil service of the United States, largely due to this high statesman that Japan was enabled to whip China

## ADMIRAL DEWA.

importance of Manchuria and has sent troops across the Korean boundary.

Here is where the possibility of serious trouble arises uppermost, for Japan's power and her statesmen and soldiers have been trained from the beginning in that belief.

"Korea," is at one point only 50 miles distant from the Japanese archipelago and is virtually a Japanese dependency.

It is absolutely essential to Japanese to have another nation and particularly Russia should not acquire a hold on Korea or even seriously threaten to gain one. Russia, on the other hand, must have an ice free terminus for her ships, and Korea is the place, and that she may get only in Korea.

What the ultimate result of these two clashing interests may be remains to be seen and affords much food for speculation.

Events move swiftly in these latter days, and the war and the Mongol may be at each other's throat. In the meantime it is interesting to note what manner of men may be the Japanese, the "little brown skinned Yankees of the orient," who think seriously of throwing down the gauntlet to Russia's enormous power.

Who are the leaders of these men, who have raised their nation in less than half a century from an isolated military despotism to an enlightened, progressive power in the front rank of world powers?

Nominally if not actually at the head of the Japanese is the military, or emperor, a man of progressive and enlightened, who has realized that Japan's best interest lies in friendly intercourse with foreigners. He is the one hundred and twenty-first ruler of his house and has the longest



in 1855 and made so good a showing during the recent disturbances in the Far East.

Among his most able lieutenants is Field Marshal Count Oyama, former minister of war in the cabinet and probably the ablest of Japan's field commanders. Count Oyama, and then came Lieutenant General Nogi, Lieutenant General Katsuura, now minister of war, commanded then the left wing of Nogi's forces.

A comparison of Russia's army and navy with those of Japan in light of the recent disturbances in the Far East according to the latest statistics, ship for ship Japan's navy in eastern waters is superior to that of Russia, unless France's vessels be added to those of her ally, Japan, on the other hand, must fight alone, but here are as yet no signs of a general war, but there would still be a struggle on the sea.

She relies on a well trained body of naval leaders as well as on sailors who are patriotic and devoted to their officers. Rear Admiral Dewa, commanding the standing Japanese squadron, is a good specimen of the Japanese navy officer, smart, alert and up to date.

On paper Russia's army is immensely superior to that of Japan, but the advantages of proximity and transportation are all with Japan. The Japanese soldier is smaller in stature than the European, but he is nevertheless a first class fighting man. His army, which could be transported rapidly to Korea or, if need be, to Siberia, is a formidable fighting machine. The question is, whether the resources of Russia would suffice to overcome the mikado.

Marquis Ito is considered one of the



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